GRONNA FEARS NEW **'BOSTON TEA PARTY'**

Tells Kenyon Committee Corporations May Figure in Role of George III.

Might Involve Licensing Business in General.

Special Desputch to THE SUR. WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 .- Hearings the Kenyon bill to restrict activities of the packers and provide for complete Dovernment regulation of the meat business without Federalizing the industry uere begun to-day before the Senate Committee on Agriculture.

As a preface to the hearing, Chairma As a pretace to the hearing, charman ferenna (N. D.) told the committee that there was a nationwide demand for regulation of corporate profits which Congress could not refuse to ignore if it rok into proper account the present day toward revolution in world politics and the diseatisfaction with the conditions of living which high prices and lost buying power in the dollar had

Those who are the possess great wealth should carefully regard the present situation," said Senator Gronna. We know of revolutions that have been ustifiable. We despise anarchy and iolence, rioting and the application of sensate force, but it has been sug-ested that another Boston tea party' my be about due, with the corporations laying the undesirable part of George

Senator Kenyon (Iowa), author of the

would be killed, according to the mesmer right direction.

"But it must be borne in mind," said
a "that although this measure is
"that although this measure is
the message, another message, signed by the
avlators, accompanied the demand for
the ransom, in which they stated pracristic it is not a government ownerhip measure. It does provide a new
without of corporation control for this
sountry. It suggests the licensing of the
ackers the divorce fo the packing conackers the divorce fo the packing conthe right direction. irastic it is not a government ownerhip measure. It does provide a new method of corporation control for this ountry. It suggests the licensing of toe packers, the divorce fo the packing confrom stockyard ownership and ation of their control of refrig-cars. It is based directly on the eport of the Federal Trade Commission combination with definite inform in the hands of this committee. Mr. Kenyon said the business of mea packing was no longer private business and that if the monopoly of the whole industry has grown to the extent apparently disclosed in the report of the Fed ently disclosed in the report of the Federal Trade Commission and the evidence given before the Agricultural Committee it is to-day indefensible and intolerable. Its efficiency can be discounted on the ground of its other disadvantages and shortcomings, he held. Senator Kenyon further asserted that the committee planned no attack on private property, despite the impression to this effect. "We are not trying to insure business or stop reasonable profits. jure husiness or stop reasonable profits, but excess profits to-day are treason-able." said the Senator. Chairman Colver of the Federal Trade

Commission was the first witness. He reviewed the findings of the long investigation which the commission had undertaken, describing in detail the control of the whole meat business of Americal of the whole meat business of American control of the whole meat business of the control of the whole meat business of the control of the control of the whole meat business of the control of

The packers control prices through an agreement in combination not to permit midding up of cattle prices on days when a subnormal supply of cattle come to market, said Mr. Colver. He described the live stock pool as a combination to prevent higher prices to the producers of live stock.

money and jewels before killing the men.

Capt. C. J. Holland, master of the Newport, said Mrs. De Niemeyer's story was confirmed by the agent of the pacific Mail Steamship Company at Salina Cruz. Capt. Holland said he did not know the number of men killed. The packers control prices through an Various successful attempts

various successful attempts were made by the packers to keep alive these boois, but one after the other they ran afoul of the law," said Mr. Colver.

"At the principal markets of the country there has arisen a situation by which the big five in combinations of one, two, three, four and even all five buy year

General Licensing an Issue.

Mr. Colver gave to the committee a vast array of figures in support of this swertion. Then, regarding the investigation, he said: "We are not interested gation, he said: "We are not interested in profits and were not looking for people who simply had money. It is the outstanding feature of the packing industry, however, that fresh meat can be sold at a loss and the whole business conducted at a profit.

"The hearings developed the fact that an issue which must be decided by the committee is whether Congress wishes to embark on the esa of general licensing for American business. Senators France (Md.) and Smith (Ga.), asked Mr. Col-

(Md.) and Smith (Ga.), asked Mr. Colver numerous questions along this line and all members of the committee engaged in the discussions before the sub-

ot was passed over. "Your line of argument would lead to the conclusion that to reach one class of industry with licensing legislation ou have got to include them all," Sen-ster Smith said to Mr. Colver. "Yes, I bink all will have to be reached," Mr. Colver said. "All commodities will have

"I want to go slow in conferring artrary powers of any kind, especially och as licensing." Senator France said After our experience during the war want any one man going be-

Smator Kenyon asked Senator France the vesting of the proposed powers in board would do away with any of the

not care whether it is a board individual," Mr. France returned bad I am talking from practical ence I know of some of the which went on during the war the licensing by various Governthink bears close scrutiny."

Colver also attacked the five large packers for engaging in the cotton seed oil industry. He charged, first, that they "controlled" it. Later, however, asked that the record be corrected whow that the five large packers when have "about one-third of the ion seed oil mills"

institute of American Meat Packade the following comment regard-hairman Colver's statement: Colver's testimony was merely colver's testination reports which have larged during the past year. The lon taken by him to-day is wholly and and every point made in his convention. Its members took part is convention of 1900-01. and and every point made in his tony will be answered in the next days by those who are opposed a Kenyon will and in a way that

be entirely satisfactory to the pubinder the high cost of living Chair-

LABOR PARTY FORMS: PACT OPPOSED BY

Cooperation of Non-Partisan Leagues Is Expected.

Chicago, Aug. 18.—A national labor party will be formed at a convention here in November as a result of steps taken to-day at a conference of labor Are Being Made by Fetorganisation representatives of severa

PACKING HEARING OPENS
PACKING HEARING OPENS
Colver Says Licensing Packers
Might Involve Licensing
Might Involve Licensing

formulated at the convention, and de-cision made as to what candidates will be entered in the 1920 campaign. A resolution was adopted indorsing the Plumb plan for operation of the rail-

MEXICAN OFFICIALS

Continued from First Page

ere called attention to the fact that an American, reported to be Dawkins Kilpatrick, had been named as the one to eceive the ransom money. This, he said, indicated that Americans were af-

have been operating in the Big Bend and Ojinaga district for years.

As the payment of the \$15,000 cansom has been officially authorized by the Southern Department, the money raised yesterday by the cattlemen of the Big Bend district at the cowboy camp meetings will be remaining and it. ing will be reinitursed, it was an

After eight days of suspense since the aviators patrolling the border disappeared messages were received by military authorities at Marfa, Tex., yesterday demanding payment of the ranson in gold to Dawkins Kilpatrick of Candelaria before to-night or the Americans would be killed, according to the message. Another message, signed by the

out of the way canyon until the ranson is paid, whereupon they will raleas them and permit them to go to the bor

CUMMINGS STAYS IN MEXICO.

reach and American Consuls Pro test Against Expulsion.

LONDON, Aug. 18 .- The American an French Consular representatives in Mex-ico city have protested against the ex-pulsion by the Mexican Government of William Cummings, in charge of the archives of the British legation there, was intimated in official circles to-day.

It was added that Mr. Cummings remains in Mexico, although Great Britain has never recognized President Carranza and Cummings has no official status.

BANDITS KILL ENGINEERS.

Woman Reports Death of Husban

and Others Near Salina Cras. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18 .- Mrs. Adel the whole meat business of Amer-Armour & Co., Swift, Wilson, the steamship Newport, declared that & Co. and Cudahy, the "Big her husband, who she said was a Maxi-Mr. Colver held that the independent packers outside the great group, with its headquarters in Chicago, were a negligible factor in providing competition or influencing prices favord. Mrs. De Niemeyer said she was an American. She declared the bandits stripped the women and children of money and jewels before killing the

SCORE ARE HURT IN CRASH.

Trolley Cars Meet Near Springfield Resort.

tees persons were injured, seven seri-ously, to-night when an extra trolley car from Suffield crashed headon into a heavily loaded Hartford-West Side a heavily loaded Harttord-west Side electric north of Riverside, a pleasure resort near Springfield. The vestibules of both cars were wrecked and the two motormen, Bert Dodge and Michael Hourinan, were badly hurt, Hourinan sustaining a broken leg and internal interior

injuries.

Most of the passengers were hurt by glass and flying splinters. Ambulances from Springfeld took seven of the victims to hospitals in this city and twelve time to hospitals in this city and twelve. tims to hospitals in this city and twelve were transferred to their homes in Springfield, Suffield and Agawam. Among the most seriously injured are Mrs. A. F. Drake of Springfield, Mrs. Katherine Sendiers and her daughter, Mary H. Seadlers of Agawam; Mrs. James O'Brien and Mrs. Burton Loomis of Suffield. They are suffering mainly from bruises and possible internal in-juries. The failure of the block signal system was responsible for the accident.

REPORT PALMER NOMINATION. Members of Senate Committee

Favor His Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The nomina-tion of A. Mitchell Palmer as Attorney deneral was reported favorably to-day by the Senate Judiciary Committee. Among the nominations by President Wilson to-day were those of Leroy W. Ross to be United States Attorney for the eastern district of New York and William R. Palmer of Oxford, Conn., to be United States Marshal for the district of Connecticut.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS BEGIN REUNION

More Than 1,000 Delegates Assemble in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. S., Aug. 18 .- More than 1.000 delegates met here to-day for the opening session of the twentieth national encampment of Veterans of Foreign Wars. The encampment will continue through Thursday. The women's aux-iliary is meeting at the same time. The Washington, D. C., post has launched a iliary is meeting at the same time. The Washington, D. C., post has launched a campaign to get the next encampment, and is also beginning a movement for the erection there of a building to house the headquarters of the national organization.

The members of the "Great Yamen, im—

The members of the manty of the mounted the function in turnishing in the function in the fun

the China relief expedition of 1990-01.
The resolution adopted by the Spanish
War Veterans Association and the
American Federation of Labor, which is now before Congress calling for a Fed-eral investigation and adjustment of conditions surrounding visits to Mount Colver carefully avoided raising conditions surrounding visits to Mount Vernon, Va., is being sponsored hereby to realise that these profits are to have no effect upon that action be taken so that visits to the appeal and so he very wisely does not former home of George Washington be any reference to this topic."

Reamer Returns to St. Germain.

By. Germ

HALF THE WORLD

tered Millions.

AGAIN ATTACKS JAPAN

Declares European News Agencies Prevent Publication of Truth.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—"A study of he protests against the terms of the

attention," he proceeded. "It is a grave enough responsibility we are undertaking in underwriting the settlement, but when we find that half the peoples but when we find that half the peoples subject to the rule of our own allies are profesting it is still more serious. The Coreans, the Chinese, the Egyptians, the Irish—practically all the subject peoples have objected in some form to the disposition made of them.

War. Others became convinced later. At length we were all convinced and were in the war. And so at the climax of this accumulation of aggravations I say that if the integrity of China is in issue we will fight though we have to go to the north pole to do it."

"Fight to protect our Monroe Doctrine of China." asked Mr. McCumber.

"The distribution made at Versailles was a distribution of the territory of two hemispheres among three nations— Great Britain, France and Japan. Japan before it went to the peace congress had Corea, Formosa, the three provinces of Manchuria and Mongolia. In Shantung it added a vitally important holding in the heart of China, nascing holding in the heart of China, placing ctically in control of the East-If the Shantung settlement is ratified and Japan carries out its

is ratified and Japan carries out its policy, the directing and controlling influence in the Eastern Hemisphere will be Japan. Against that arrangement until it is settled by war will stand the protests of a third of the earth."
"But," interrupted Senator King (Utah), "is it wrong to concede that Japan, which cannot turn to America, to Australia, to New Zealand, must turn somewhere, and therefore has a special interest in Asia."

"The Root-Takahira agreement especially avoided conceding to Japan a special interest in China, while the Lansing-labil agreement grants it," replied

special interest in China, while the Lan-sing-labil agreement grants it," replied Mr. Borah.

"If the Senator's theory be accepted," interposed Senator Reed (Mo.), "what becomes of the assumption that the na-tions are to be protected under the league? He accepts the barbaric theory of Japan that he who has the strength may expand wherever he will."
"I would not discuss these matters,"
continued Mr. Borah, "but we were
called to underwrite the whole proceedcalled to underwrite the whole proceeding. At the threshold we are called to
guarantee and perpetuate the whole arrangement. Does the 'special interest'
of Japan in China mean merely an interest based on propinquity or a purpose
to dominate? If on propinquity then it
might as well be declared also that
China has a special interest in Japan,
which Japan would never allow.

Based on Power.

Japan's position is simply be military power. Japan places her own on it, says it means para mountry and by her acts is already serting paramountry in the Orient." Turning to Egypt the Senator read

Turning to Egypt the senator read news articles on conditions there, ob-serving they have been delayed four to six weeks in transmission. They show the courtry in open rebellion against English control. Tracing down the story of British control of Egypt from 1882 to date he proceeded: "When the peace to date he proceeded: "When the peace congress met Egypt attempted to send delegates, but was denied the right. Those who went were interned, and are practically imprisoned yet, though the world does not know the facts. Back of them was the protest of the whole people held by force. Turbulence and bloodshed are everywhere, a condition that we are to look after under Articles X and XI. The whole East is seething: X. and XI. The whole East is seething : under the British flag are pro

added a territory almost equal to that of the United States with \$2,000,000 people. This comes close to us, for people. This comes close to us, for when the league is operative their protests will be as much our concern as England's. Egypt will as easily call for our troops and intervention as will Mex-ico. Of the true conditions there we learn, not by the accepted channels of news information, but through special representatives of the people, who steal out like fugitives. The great Reuter and Havas news agencies have for months kept the United States ignorant; what we learn is over the protest of our own

Coreans Outraged.

"There have been four years of devas-tation and outrage in Corea as bad as the worst performance of the Germana, et we are told Japan's rule has been a essing and believed it till the agents certain Christian organizations ought us the truth. We find Corea, Egypt, is fighting against the very that we would fasten upon her for all time."

The Senator read of machine guns coting down hundreds in Cairo, of shooting down hundreds in Cairo, of villages and cities burned, of outrages against women and children. "Even allowing for exaggeration, which is quite possible." the Senator said, "it is certain that all these peoples are protesting to the point of revolution.

"Only war will hold them in serfdom." I object to the United States being object to the United States being

A fire department truck collided with Liberty

WARNS SENATE U. S. MAY FIGHT JAPAN

Continued from First Page.

have to. We already have virtually a Monroe doctrine for China. Treaties with China secure Americans in various with China secure Americans in various highly important rights and privileges. These include trade rights, equality of treatment with other nations and the like. If a third Power should step in and make it impossible to insure these rights to us we would demand that China make them good. She would reply that Japan would not permit it. Then we would demand of Japan to know where we came in. We would be fighting for our rights."

As to Going to War.

"But if all these special rights still were not interfered with by Japan would we still fight to save China?" asked Sen-

the protests against the terms of the peace treaty will show that half the population of the world is arrayed against these terms," declared Senator Borah (Idaho) to-day in opening a speech which dealt especially with conditions in Egypt.

"Bome of these protests have been suppressed, some are coming to belated these things are cumulative. They were these things are cumulative. They wer at the beginning of her offenses against us that we were justified in going to war. Others became convinced later.

disposition made of them.

"Article X. of the league covenant has been by some construed to mean that we guarantee all States against exterus? aggression. But even so, Article XI. makes 'any war or threat of war' a matter of concern to the league, which is to deal with it. Everything that could happen under Article X. could thus happen by the application of Article XI. even if Article X. were stricken out. If happen by the application of Article X. Germany goes on to lead, organize and or lack of policy of the United States even if Article X. were stricken out. If X. were out but XI. remained in and China should attack Japan, it would be a threat of war and subject to the league's jurisdiction. We would be concerned in every quarter of the globe.

Semocracy, this we submit while another peatedly that the cor lack of policy of the United States or lack of policy of lack of polic

Japan Will Force the Issue.

Then Mr. Millard outlined his plan of insuring British and French support for the United States as the price of our adhesion to the Franco-American alli-

"In certain circumstances," he pro-ceeded, "If the Hay doctrine of the open door to which all the nations have asdoor to which all the nations have as-sented should be threatened the Euro-pean countries would stand with us. Unless she is made to know that such is the case Japan will go on and on and at last force the issue. That is the way of 'world politics.

"Back of this treaty that you have before you and underlying it I fear there

before you and underlying it I fear there is another agreement to the exact opposite; an agreement that would insure to Japan the acquiescence of Great Britain and France if she should refuse to give up the programme in China. I cannot prove that there is such an agreement, but I believe it. You gentlemen have the means of learning, and the pendency of this French treaty furnishes you the means to insure that if ever the test with Japan comes the overwhelming force of

Japan opmes the overwhelming force of the nations will be on our side." Mr. Millard asserted that Japan used every influence to keep China out of the war even after the United States had invited China to enter and when Great Britain and France in the most critical months of the struggle were anxious for China's aid. But Japan did not want opportunity to protect herself from Ja-pan's purposes. If China had known of the secret agreements which Japan had

was asked by China if the United raised in Senate consideration of would stand with China in the treaty. Peace Congress to protect China's terri-

The Lansing-Ishii Agreement.

Taking up the Lansing-Ishii agree-ment, Mr. Millard pointed out that the translators of all the foreign offices in the world, save only Japan, translate it the world, save only Japan, transace it to make America recognize a "special once interest" of Japan in China. Japan alone translates it as "paramount interest" and is insisting and acting on assu that meaning. Mr. Millard said it was freely charged and believed in the East that Tokio bribed the Chinese Minister at Tokio to sign an agreement for Japan to represent China in the Peace Con-ference. Whether obtained by bribery otherwise, that agreement never has

At the same time China sought to induce the European Entente countries to but desire to shape their opinions on make the same pledge that Dr. Reinsch their own interpretation of the treaty had given on behalf of the United as it stands. States, but their answers were evasive.
Already they were bound by the secret
treaties with Japan; the situation for the allied cause was well nigh desperthe allied cause was well nigh desper-ate; the war was in its darkest days, and France especially was anxious to procure the man power of China as an aid. She wanted China to raise and send soldiers to Europe
"Japan never did send any there," ob-

served Mr. Millard, "although she was urged to do so. But the terms of pay for their services that Tokio demanded were such that it was utterly impossible. China on the other hand was willing to send soldiers and if a loan of \$200.000 600 or \$300.000.00 could have been as ranged to finance it would have done

China's Part in the War. "What was the real part of China in se war?" demanded Mr. McCumber. the war?" who pursued a line of questioning de-

signed to sustain the Japanese position and minimize the importance of the Shantung seizure. "She sent from 250,000 to 200,000 la-borers to France which released that many men for the fighting line," was the reply. 'Most of them came from this same Shantung province, too, Many of them finally did get into the fighting:

gested Mr. Millard. "Yes."
"But the Chinese conducted a regular took the securities."

A fire department truck coilined with the securities."

Orange and First streets, Newark, yesterday. The fire truck was overturned. Six men were injured. One of them, Louis Hubert, a fireman, is in the City Hospital and may die,

Hospital and may die,

The department truck coilined with the securities."

At the beginning of the peace congress, the beginning of the peace congress, and the beginning of the securities."

At the beginning of the securities."

At the beginning of the securities."

At the beginning of the peace congress, and the beginning of the peace congress.

e the American delegates learned o the existence of the secret treaties of 1917 by which Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia bound themselves to support

Japan's claims in Shantung. Use of Pressure Revealed.

Presentation of these papers proved too that Japan had been exerting pressure to keep China from entering the war at the very time when France and Great Britain were trying to get China in, said Mr. Millard. It was found that in the notes that had been exchanged between Japan and France the French Government had included a demand that Japan cease her efforts to discourage China's entry into the struggle. China's entry into the struggle.

During the negotiations in Paris China offered a compromise as to Shantung, by which Shantung would be placed under the joint trusteeship of Great Britain, the United States, France, Italy and Japan; Japan should permit a specific promise for Shantung's restoration to be written into the treaty; China should any Japan's average of the property of the should any Japan's average of the property of the should any Japan's average of the property of the should are property of the property of

pay Japan's expenses in expelling Ger-many from the peninsula, and the city of Tringtau would be internationalized. Japan would listen to no compromise

Japan would listen to no compromise; she insisted on her own terms, and Britain, France and Italy were forced to support her.

"All the Europeans in the East understand the situation," Mr. Millard said, "and they want Japan forced to relinquish its grip on Shantung. You cannot talk with an Englishman out there without at the case with the compression of the case of the compression of the case of the without getting him red in the face with rage."

More Secret Agreements.

The European Powers, Mr. Millard said, had other private agreements parallel to those with Japan which they permitted to be overturned by the peace congress; notably one about Fiuma. There was a secret arrangement by Great Britain and France and Russia as to the partitioning of When Russia collapsed Great Britain and France made an arrangement cov-ering that area and leaving Russia out, and now Great Britain plainly is proceeding under the assumption that that secret treaties and arrangements

to be cast in the discard had not been taken seriously.

"The British know that every concession they make to Japan's weakens them. But they say they can-not help it. In Paris I was told re-peatedly that the weak, shambling policy or lack of policy of the United States in the East made it impossible to stant

from the rapacity of Japan, but that this country took no step.

"I would like to know the purposes of this line of questions," said Senator Moses (N. H.).

"To show that even the United States, though bound to protest against agression against Corea, violated its piedge and made no protest," replied Mr. Hitch-Rock.

ock.
"Thus tending to demonstrate by showing that the United States violated a treaty; that Japan could be relied upon to keep its treaties, I assume," sug-gested Mr. Mosea.

WILSON TO TELL OF MAKING OF TREATY

Conference With Senators May Reveal Hidden Details.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 .- At a conference in some respects unparalleled in American history President Wilson will talk over the peace negotiations and the treaty with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-morrow at the White House. By virtue of extraordinary plans to inform the public of every word that is spoken, the meeting will have the aspect of an open forum discussion at which the whole nation can look on. As head of the American peace gation and one of the inner circle which formulated the world sattlement at Ver-sailles, the President is to be asked the Procured with Britain, France, Italy and Russia to support the Japanese-Shantung claims at the peace table, it is behind the decision to give Japan condoubtful, Mr. Millard said, whether China would have entered the war.

Dr. Reinsch, American Ministry

freaty.
Whether Mr. Wilson will answer fully reace Congress to protect China's territorial integrity and sovereignty. Dr. in so public a manner all the questions Reinsch was unable to communicate with his Government because of had cables, but nevertheless he gave the as peace table should be held in confidence surance on the basis of America's long as a matter of national policy remains established policy in the East. conjectural. But the committee mem-bers mean to give him the opportunity, if he chooses, to tell the whole of the inside story behind the treaty.

The large number of questions Sena-tors wish to ask the President made it appear doubtful to some committee mem-bers whether the White House conferonce could be concluded at one sitting. The President is to meet the committee at 10 A. M. in the Blue Room, and it is assumed that after a two or three hour session the discussions will be inter-rupted until a later date if the committee still has questions it desires to ask. It seems likely that most of the questions from Republican members will cen-tre around the peace negotiations rather than the President's interpretation of the treaty provisions. The Republicans have indicated that they are anxious to learn how various decisions were reached, but desire to shape their opinions on

as it stands.

Members said that as a matter of course there would be no effort to cross-question the President, but it was asguestion the Freshend and the as-sumed some sharp exchanges might de-velop from the discussions. In the com-mittee membership are included some of

GIRL MERRYMAKERS KILLED. Two Run Down by Train Near Susquehanna.

SCHANTON, Pa., Aug. 18.— Mildred Griffen and Mildred Langzin of Johnson City, N. Y., were killed this afternoon when run down by an Eric passenger train on a crossing near Susquehanna

to attend an outing at Kirkwood when wer

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. MINIATURE ALMANAC. HIGH WATER THIS DAY. Hook ... 2:14 A M Gov. Island ... 2:28 Hell Gate 4:15 A M LOW WATER THIS DAT.

ok. . 1:31 A M Gov. Island. . 1:53 A Hell Gate 10:43 A M ARRIVALS MONDAY, AUGUST 18. ARRIVALS—MONDAY, AUGUST 18.

8a Agamemnon. Brest, Aug. E.

8c Cyrnish City. Plymouth, Aug. 8.

8a Lake Franconia. 8t. Nazaire, Aug., 2.

8a Colon, Cristobal, Aug. 11.

8a Lake Freichur. Weymouth, Aug. 2.

8a Boohra, Buenos Ayres, July 22.

8a Marians. Buenos Ayres, July 22.

8a Marians. Buenos Ayres, July 27.

8a Marians. Buenos Ayres, July 27.

8a Marians. Buenos Ayres, July 27.

8a Lake Ryttle. Antilla. Aug. 17.

8a Johnson City. Charleston. Aug. 18.

8a Momus. New Orleans. Aug. 18.

8a Momus. New Orleans. Aug. 18.

8a Marians. Botoc. Aug. 17.

8a Arapthos. Jacksonville, Aug. 15.

8a Verhanis, Glasgow. Aug. 7.

SAILED FOR NEW YORK Se Eastern Chief, from Liverpool.
Se Bayrowan, from Cardiff,
Se Le Coo, from Dartmouth.
Se Carls, from Barrow.
Se Chicago City, from Bristol.
Se United States, from Christiania.
Se Caroms, from Halifax.

ARRIVED FROM NEW YORK. ARRIVED FROM NEW City of Benares, at Cape To Michigan, at Ani werp. Portinglis, at Gibraitar. Belgravis, at Falmouth. Benaveme, at Santout. Benevenie, at Ramburg. British General, at Bilbao. Norman Prince, at London Antilla, at Montevideo. Mills de Perez, at Cadir. Monviso, at Ancona. General Morrison, at Genea. Aussible, at Bordaux. Galdames, at Santander.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

INCOMING STRAMSHIPS

INCOMING STRAMSHIPS,
Due To-day.

Se Brasileira, Cadiz, July 13.
he Detunationin, Gibraitar, July 12.
Se Sants Flavia, Sitiato, July 12.
Se Manxman, Berdeaux, July 23.
Se Manxman, Berdeaux, July 28.
Se Santa Teelas Riockholm, July 28.
Se Hokah, Fowey, July 11.
Se Hokah, Fowey, July 12.
Se Kapana, Bergen, July 28.
Se Strathforne, Hull, Aug. 1.
Se Strathforne, Hull, Aug. 1.
Se Breit Izel, Hayre, Ang. 1.
Se Gerrillo, Cristobal, Aug. 7.
Se Bendu, Liverpool, Aug. 5.
Se Tiverton, Portland, Aug. 2.
Se Kermon, Copenhagen, Aug. 1.
Se Canopic, St. Michaela, Aug. 2.
Se Kermon, Copenhagen, Aug. 1.
Se Canopic, St. Michaela, Aug. 2.
Se Alenthus, Fowey, Aug. 2.
Se Naland, Gothenburg, Aug. 4.
Se Nanaehburg, Bordeaux, Aug. 6.
Se Canobia, Gibraitar, Aug. 8.
Se Caroola, Liverpool, Aug. 8.
Se Caroola, Cristobal, Aug. 8.
Se Keresan, Hamburg, Aug. 6.
Se Keresan, Hamburg, Aug. 6.
Se Vestris, Liveruool, Aug. 7.
Se Manxilla, Aug. 8.
Se Vestris, Liveruool, Aug. 7.
Se Manxilla, Se Vestris, Liveruool, Aug. 7.
Se Vestris, Liveruool, Aug. 8.

Due To-morrow Ss Touraine, Havre, Aug. 11.
Ss Matsenia, Brest, Aug. 11.
Ss Homma, Brest, Aug. 2.
Ss Renedict, Fars, Aug. 4.
Ss Kasama, Hull, Aug. 6.
Ss Aguila, Liverpool, Aug. 6.
Ss Lake Fraley, Dartmouth, Aug.

Due Thursday America. Breat. Aug. 12.
Noordam. Plymouth. Aug. 12.
Noordam. Plymouth. Aug. 12.
Troy. Brest. Aug. 10.
Trafalgar. Greenock. Aug. 7.
Lake Grampus. Hull. Aug. 7.
Defiance. Lavelpool. Aug. 7.
Angio-Chilean. London. Aug. 5.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS

Thesear. Gibraltar (Italy must be specially addressed for despatch by this steamship), via Gib-raltar and Naples; sleo parcel poet mails for Gibraltar and Italy, Sa. San Giorgio,

France. Beigium. Rumania. Ilgaria. Luxemburg. Czecho-Slovakia. Jugo-Slavia. German Austria. Poland. Switzerland. Italy. Spain Greece. Portugal. Egypt. British India. British East Africa. Malta. Czylon. Straits Scitiements and Persia. via Havre; also parcel poet mails for France. Algeria and Tunia. Sa. Brznoe. 5:20 A. M.
Portugal. via Liebon; also parcel post mails for Portugal. Ss. Matanuas. A. M.
Germany (parcel post mails and specially addressed correspondence). via Hamburg. Sa. Wheaton. 5:20 A. M.
South Africa. via Cape Town; also parcel post mails for Union of South Africa. Ss. Spartan Prince, 11:20 A. M.
Thursday. Wednesday.

Gibraltar (Italy must be specially addressed for despatch by this steamship), via dibraitar and Naples; also parcel post mails for Gibraltar and Italy, 8s. Duca d'Aceta.

1 A. M.

Norway. Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Lithuania and Laivis, via Christiansand and Copenhagen; also narcel post mails for Vent Thursday. Saturday

Saturday.

Europe, Africa and west Asia, via Pirmouth, Bologne and Rotterdam; also parcel post mails for Great British, Ireland, Egypt, British India and Netherlands. Sa. Nieuw Amsterdam & A.M.

Europe, Africa and west Asia, via Liverpool (mail must be specially addressed for despatch by this steamship). Ss. Caroma, b. A.M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS sumed some sharp exchanges might develop from the discussions. In the committee membership are included some of the bitterest opponents of the treaty in its present form, including Chairman Lodge, Senators Borah, Johnson and Fall.

Cappi MERRYMAKERS KILLED.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Councerting mails close at G. P. O. and City Hall stations at S. 30 P. M. daily.

Japan, Corea. China, Siberia, Siam, Cochin (Inina, Siberia, Siam, Cochin (Inina, Siam, Cochin China, Siam, Corea, China, Siberia, Siam, Cochin (Inina, Siam, Corea, China, Siberia, Siam, Cochin China, Siam, Francisco), August 23, Se. Tenya Marketing Cappi MERRYMAKERS KILLED. Misna.

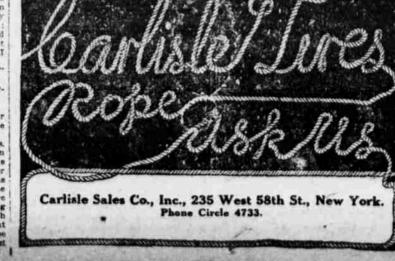
Piji Izlands, New Zenland and Australia (ria Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.), September 1.

Mildred Sa Makura.

American Tanker Affre.

HAVEE, Aug. 18 .- The American tank steamship George G. Henry caught fire Miss Clara Chrey, also of Johnson City, steamship George G. Henry caught fire narrowly escaped death.

The young people were on their way the pier to which the vessel was moored



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'Phone Franklin 3218. Serber Rubber Co., Inc., 451 W. 16th Street.

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